year. The total number of outbreaks registered was 1,168 (44-45). The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 2,58,114 (10,28,102). The number outbreaks of anthrax was 1,033 (1,051) and the number of animals protected was 8,153 (7,173). Nine hundred and thirty cases of blackquarter were registered and 67,054 (33,556) inoculations were performed. The incidence of hæmorrhagic septicæmia was on the decline. Two hundred and fifty-nine (320) outbreaks were registered and 16,906 (2,30,300) inoculations were performed. The Liver Fluke disease control scheme in the Irwin Canal Farm area continued to be popular and its activities were extended to parts of Maddur and French-Rocks Taluks. Treatment was undertaken in 728 villages (189) and 1,26,545 (60,878) animals were treated.

The total number of Veterinary Institutions at the beginning of the year was 89. Three new dispensaries at Bannur, Ranganathapur and Mayakonda were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State to 92. Sanction of Government was accorded to the opening of three more dispensaries at Kulambi, Shiralkoppa and Ajjampur, but these were not opened during the year. The total number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 3,38,031 (4,02,862) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 25,504 (23,481) and 61,164 (54,391) respectively. Fifty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-one cases (71,586) were treated and 52,622 castrations (35,198) were performed by the staff during their tours.

Thirty-five (28) Municipalities employed the local veterinary staff for inspection of animals meant for slaughter. The Bangalore City Municipality employed a full-time Veterinary Inspector for this work and the Mysore City Municipality is about to do so. It is hoped that other Municipalities will also take advantage of the services of the veterinary staff for this purpose as early as possible.

Amrit Mahal and Live-stock Section.—Amrit Mahal:—With a view to providing better supervision over the activities of the Amrit Mahal Section, the Range at Tiptur was bifurcated into two Ranges, *viz.*, Tiptur and Holalkere and each was placed in charge of a daroga. The strength of the four Amrit Mahal herds was 873 (936). The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 87,975 (Rs. 79,363). A sum of Rs. 19,180 (Rs. 25,077) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,796 (Rs. 54,287) The collection was poor and the Superintendent is requested to see that strenuous efforts are made to recover the arrears.

An extent of 3,541-24 acres (6,295-18) of land was leased out for the cultivation of gram. An area of 371 (3,795) of Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands was surrendered to the Revenue Department and 50 acres 10 guntas to the Palace Department.

The total number of the animals in all the five cattle breeding stations and four Amrit Mahal Herds, including the Hebbal Dairy Farm was 2,035 (2,936). One hundred and seventy animals were sold during the year.

Breeding Bulls.—There were 15 stud bulls and 6 buffalo bulls at the close of the year. In addition, 170 Amrit Mahal bulls and bull-calves were supplied to the approved breeders and Village Panchayets during this year.

Sheep Breeding.—The six Sheep Breeders' Associations continued to work during the year. The total number of members of all the Associations at the end of the year was 1,991. One hundred and fifty suitable stud rams were distributed through these Associations and 580 scrubs and undesirable rams among the members' flocks were castrated. An improved method of sheep clipping by machine was popularised on a large scale. The total quantity of wool collected was 10,269 lbs. In addition, under the auspices of the Associations at Kolar and Closepet, woollen fabrics of different grades continued to be manufactured. Two hundred and fifty-three fabrics valued at Rs. 3,128 were manufactured and 332 fabrics valued at Rs. 4,507 were sold.

There were five Government sheep farms, one each at Hebbal, Yalachihalli, Hunsur, Garudapalya and Doddaballapur at the beginning of the year. Four new farms were established at Padavalpatna (Nagamangala Taluk), Honnenahalli (Sira Taluk), Kurikaval (Channarayapatna Taluk), and Halaganahalli (Goribidnur Taluk), the last one being run as a subsidised subvention scheme at Yelachihalli which started working in November 1940 and was subsidised by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was terminated in March 1945 and a regular sheep farm is being continued in its place.

A small consignment of 80 Bikanir sheep from Hissar and surroundings was imported into the State with a view to studying their suitability and acclimatisation under Mysore conditions and to finding out their suitability to grade up local inferior breeds.

Poultry Farms.—There were 9 poultry units at the beginning of the year. One more poultry unit was started at the C. B. Station, Ajjampur, with 200 white Leghorn pullets to start with. The unit at Hassan was completely wiped out with Ranikhet disease. The units at Shimoga, Nagenahalli and Chikkanahalli were merged in other units as they were uneconomical. The total receipts of the farm including the value of the stock on hand raised during the year, amounted to Rs. 13,966 against an expenditure of Rs. 18,327. The second batch of "Gramasudharakas" was trained in poultry farming at the Dodballapur Poultry Unit for a period of five weeks during May and June 1945. Improved poultry and eggs were exhibited at the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the District Conferences held at Chikmagalur and Tumkur and at the Bangalore City Market Show.

The Serum Institute.—The Institute continued to manufacture the several biological products employed in the control of Epizootics among live-stock. A total quantity of 13,98,318 (22,28,550) doses of biologicals was issued. Of this, 6,10,883 (19,28,255) doses were issued to the Civil Veterinary Department of the State and 7,17,435 (3,00,000) doses to places outside the State. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 2,63,948 (Rs. 4,63,697) and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,28,669 (Rs. 2,18,310), resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,35,281 (Rs. 2,45,388).

6. The proposals formulated in regard to the improvement of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in the State include the starting of 105 new Veterinary Dispensaries during the next five years, the supply of 150 bulls of good varieties every year free of cost to selected breeders, the starting of several cattle breeding stations including one for malnad cattle and the development of the Serum Institute.

The Veterinary Research Section was engaged in the investigation of Johne's disease, poultry diseases, sheep and goat diseases and liver fluke infestation. A scheme for the control of tuberculosis among cattle has been sanctioned.

In connection with the development of the dairy industry in the State, a proposal has been sanctioned to depute every year five students to undergo a post-graduate course at the Imperial Dairy Research Institute. Twenty-five candidates are proposed to be deputed each year to the various Veterinary Colleges in India for training. A school has been started for the training of veterinary stockmen. Schemes for the free grant of Amrit Mahal, Hallikar and Sindhi Bulls and Murrah Buffaloes to qualified raiyats and for the grant of premia to individuals and Panchayets maintaining breeding bulls in selected villages have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 66,000 per annum. The Fisheries Section is being developed.

Dr. P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu was placed on special duty for 9 months in all for studying the present position of Animal Husbandry in the State and submitting comprehensive schemes for the improvement of live-stock.

Several schemes have been formulated for cattle improvement and welfare. Some of these have been sanctioned and others engaging the attention of the Government.

The administration of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

MAHOMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Passes orders regarding the working and development of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 4566-8—Edn. 69-14-4, dated 10th November 1917, passing orders on the re-organisation of the Oriental Library, Mysore.

2. Government Order No. E. 5638-9—Uni. 11-43-8, dated 11th May 1944, sanctioning among others the following recommendation of the Mysore University:—

(i) to change the name of the "Oriental Library" Mysore, into "Oriental Research Institute", Mysore;

(ii) to appoint Dr. M. H. Krishna as Director of the above Institute on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem; and

(iii) to appoint two Assistant Curators each in grade Rs. 150—10—200 per mensem, one for Kannada and the other Sanskrit, in lieu of the existing two posts of one Curator and one Assistant Curator, the existing post of Curator being abolished.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A1-836—42, dated 6th March 1945, from the Registrar, Mysore University, furnishing a note regarding History of and Policy pursued in respect of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 14, dated 3rd July 1945, from the Director of Archæology in Mysore, on the subject.

5. Further correspondence ending with D. O. letter No. A1-836—42, dated 23rd July 1945, from the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, furnishing, among others, a copy of the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Re-organisation of the Oriental Research Institute (Oriental Library, Mysore.)

ORDER No. E. 446-49—UNI. 19-44-10, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JULY 1946.

The question of the working and development of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore (Oriental Library, Mysore) has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The name of the "Oriental Library, Mysore," was changed into "The Oriental Research Institute, Mysore," under the Government Order dated 11th May 1944. In June 1944, the University of Mysore brought to the notice of Government that, in view of the fact that the Archæological Department had become independent of the University, it was not administratively desirable that the Director of Archæology should also be the Director of the Oriental Research Institute.

On further examination of the question, the University reported that any arrangement to keep the Research Institute under the control of the Director of Archæology would be detrimental to the interests of both the University and the Oriental Research Institute alike and it would be decidedly advantageous to continue it under the University, and made the following suggestions for the development of the work of the Institute on proper lines :—

(1) A planned survey for the acquisition of the manuscripts and preparation of a census of manuscripts in the State;

(2) appointment of two qualified graduates—one for Kannada and the other for Sanskrit—for the preparation and publication of descriptive catalogue of manuscripts ;

(3) compilation and publication of Sanskrit-Kannada, and Kannada-Kannada Dictionaries ;

(4) Translation into Kannada of select Sanskrit works on Philosophy, Law, Ayurveda and other sciences and books in English ;

(5) periodical publication of Bulletins ;

(6) Enlargement and equipment of the Library of the Institute with books and journals pertaining to Oriental Studies ;

(7) appointment of a Director who has specialised in Sanskrit for the Institute ;

(8) purchase of a Camera for microfilming manuscripts, a reading lens and a photo-stand ;

(9) obtaining on loan, books and manuscripts of other institutions.

On a careful consideration of all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to approve of the above suggestions of the University with the modifications mentioned below :—

(*a*) the question of appointing a Director is reserved for separate orders ;

(*b*) the Oriental Library will be called "The Oriental Research Institute" and will be continued under the University for the time being ;

(*c*) the Advisory Committee will be enlarged so as to include the present Professors of Kannada and Sanskrit and two or three others who are likely to take interest in Oriental studies ;

(*d*) the compilation of catalogues and the printing and publication of selected manuscripts should be expedited, by enhancing the present allotment for printing if it is found insufficient ;

(*e*) the sanskrit works in manuscript on Philosophy, Law, Ayurveda and other sciences may be selected for translation into either English or Kannada ;

(*f*) the question of undertaking the compilation of Sanskrit-Kannada, and Kannada-Kannada Dictionaries may be examined further ;

(*g*) steps may be taken to shift the Archæological Department to another building so as to provide more room for the Library and Research Institute.

Detailed proposals with a statement of financial implications of the above directions may be submitted by the University early.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Directs the revision of limit of advance for purchase of Motor Cars.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 4067-4127—G. F. 146-44-4, dated the 22nd March 1945, enhancing the maximum limits of advances admissible to Government servants for purchase of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Bicycles, for the duration of the War.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 3121-3190—G. F. 155-45-2, dated the 13th November 1945, sanctioning the continuance of the maximum limits of advances fixed in the Government Order read above till 1st July 1946.

ORDER No. FL. 835-900—G. F. 56-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH JULY 1946.

The maximum limit of advance admissible for purchase of motor cars sanctioned in the Government Order dated the 22nd March 1945, is Rs. 5,000 or six months' pay whichever is less. As the price of motor cars continues to be high and exceeds the limit of advance fixed in the Government Order dated the 22nd March 1945, read above, Government are pleased to direct that the maximum limit of advance for purchase of motor cars be raised to Rs. 7,000 or six months' pay whichever is less, subject to the condition that amount of advance shall not exceed the value of the car purchased.

The rate of recovery will continue to be 1/9 of the salary of the officer per mensem.

This order will remain in force till 1st July 1947.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Fl. Secy.*

Sanctions the post of a Whole-time Secretary to the Mysore Government Insurance Department.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary, Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, received on 5th March 1946, forwarding proposals for creating a post of whole-time Secretary to the Insurance Department.

ORDER No. FL. 982-4—G. F. 251-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH JULY 1946.

From the inception of the Insurance Scheme introduced in the year 1891, the Comptroller to Government has been the *Ex-officio* Secretary, Insurance Department, by virtue of his intimate connection with financial and accounts matters. In 1916, this beneficent measure was thrown open to the public by the introduction of the Public Branch. The work of this Department has since increased enormously, both in the volume of the business done as well as in its complexity, the volume of business done being as noted below :—

Year	No. of Policies		Premium income	
	Public Branch	Official Branch	Public Branch	Official Branch
			Rs.	Rs.
1925 ...	4,230	34,900	1,76,581	7,77,030
1935 ...	28,216	50,242	10,01,313	10,10,450
1945 ...	87,934	63,883	26,86,745	10,37,646

The volume of business done in 1945-46 exceeds Rs. 1,50,00,000.

The work of the Audit and Accounts Department in its turn is also increasing from day to day, with the result that the Comptroller who is the head of the Audit Department, is not in a position to devote sufficient attention to the work of the Insurance Department in addition to his own. Under these circumstances, the Insurance Committee has recommended to Government the desirability of having a whole-time Secretary who can devote his attention completely to the Department.

Government agree with the Insurance Committee that the need for a whole-time Secretary has become an urgent administrative necessity and are accordingly pleased to sanction the post of a whole-time Secretary to the Insurance Department carrying a scale pay of Rs. 800—50—1,200. This will be in addition to the existing post of the Deputy Secretary.

The cost on this account will be met from Insurance Funds.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*